

# THE FARMERS HOME JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

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## A LECTURE

ON SOME TOPICS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, DELIVERED BEFORE THE FAYETTE COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB, AUG. 22d, 1868, BY ROBERT PETER, M. D., PROF. CHEM., &c., &c., KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen.—Many years ago I added, by purchase, an adjoining lot to my town garden; it had been unfenced for many years, and a common road passed diagonally across it, on which nothing could grow to exhaust the soil, which, moreover, was somewhat manured by the droppings of the horses which constantly passed over it. But on spading it up, the soil where the road ran, presented the light colored appearance of sub-soil, and instead of producing a luxuriant growth, proved to be less fertile than the neighboring portions on each side which had been annually covered with weeds, and it required some years of cultivation to bring it into a very productive condition. Something necessary to active vegetable growth had been removed from it, or some injury had been done to the soil, by the long exposure to the atmospheric agencies, whilst it was in the bare condition of the hard beaten road.

This experience corresponds with the results of an experiment mentioned by the celebrated Saxon Agricultural Chemist, Stockhardt, in his Chemical Field Lectures, (Bohn's edition, page 310,) as performed by Block; who took a piece of manured land, worked it thoroughly for 2 years, without sowing it or allowing anything to grow on it, and found it to become as much exhausted as some similar land on which three crops had been raised in the same time. The heat of the sun and the moisture of rains and dews favored the oxidation, or decay, of the humus or vegetable mould of the soil; the filtration of the water, &c., &c., had carried off dissolved nutritive matters, which were doubtless appropriated by the weeds or other vegetable growing on the adjoining ground, and thus the soil had been impoverished. Just as Stockhardt also reports, as the experience of some of the foresters of Europe; that bare and unshaded spots, in the midst of the forests, continually get poorer and poorer.

During the chemical examination of the soils of Kentucky, in the unfinished Geological Survey of the State, I was struck with a somewhat similar demonstration, which frequently appeared on comparing the chemical composition of the soils of long cultivated fields with similar soil, in a virgin state, taken from close adjoining. Generally the old cultivated soil had lost more of its elements of fertility than could be accounted for in the probable crops raised on it. For illustration of this, let us take the example of the examination of some soils from Mason county, sent by Col. L. J. Bradford, (reported in Vol. 4. of Kentucky Geological Reports, pages 84, and following.)

One sample is from a field said to have been exhausted by successive crops of tobacco; the number of these crops was not stated—the other is a virgin soil from the same farm.

The chemical analyses showed that, in the exhausted soil, all the essential fertilizing ingredients were greatly more reduced in quantity than could be accounted for in any probable time of cultivation.

Let us, for the comparison, take the single ingredient Potash. This, in the virgin soil, was found in the large proportion of 0.75 per cent; more than three-fourths of one per cent; but in the old soil it only amounted to 0.25 per cent; a little more than one-fourth of one per cent.)

Calculating the total weight of the soil on an acre of land, to the depth of one foot, at 300,000 lbs; three millions of pounds, the potash on the acre would amount to 217.5 lbs. in the virgin soil, and only 17.5 lbs. in the soil of the old field, the difference being as much as 4,790 pounds of potash to the acre. Now, a tobacco crop of 1000 pounds to the acre, even when we add one-third more for the stalks &c., would take from the soil only 69.73 pounds of potash, or a little less than 70 lbs.; and it would have taken nearly 70 such crops of tobacco to remove this amount of this substance from the soil; whilst, very probably, not half that number of crops had been taken from it.

If we were to compare the relative proportions of the carbonate of lime and phosphoric acid, in the two soils, we should find this difference to be still greater;—it would have required 276 years of annual tobacco cropping to account for the deficiency of the first named substance in the exhausted soil; and more than 300 crops of tobacco could have been supplied by the missing phosphoric acid. It is a law in vegetable growth that all the elements which enter into the composition of plants are equally essential, and hence the deficiency of any one—as potash—will render a soil sterile, even although all the other elements were present in great abundance. We take therefore the example of the one which is the most quickly exhausted by the tobacco crop, the potash, and limit the productiveness of the soil by the supply of this alone.

This is only one of numerous examples, in these comparative analyses of our soils, and from other sources, going to show that

in "shod crops," or whenever the soil is kept bare of vegetation, whilst it is fully exposed to the atmospheric agencies; to the action of the heat of the sun, the oxygen of the air, and the water of dews, rains, &c., it will be exhausted of its fertility, independent of the action of crops growing upon it.

We naturally ask, what is the reason of this? Stockhardt says it is owing to evaporation from the soil by the action of the sun, and the effects of heat, air, moisture, &c., in causing the oxidation, or decay, of the vegetable mould, or humus.

There can be no doubt that these causes have much influence in this way; but there is also to be considered another cause, viz; the solvent action of the atmospheric water, containing carbonic acid, which, aided by the humus itself, takes up much fertilizing matter from the bare soil and conveys it, by diffusion, to the neighboring ground, to supply the weeds or other vegetables which may be growing there.

Let us hope that our enlightened people will not much longer allow the approach to rest upon our State, that she commenced this very useful and necessary survey; carried it to a certain extent which greatly enhances the value of her lands in many localities, developed an immense amount of mineral wealth, greatly aided the public improvement of the State, and added many facts to the treasury of science of the civilized world, and yet forced it to stop for want of the necessary appropriation of funds long before completion, and without sufficient means even to publish some of the very valuable maps and illustrations which had been prepared by actual survey and measurement, with great labor, and at a considerable expense, which were necessary to the elucidation of the reports of the published volumes of the "Reports," which are in daily danger of injury or loss.

The analyses show that there is much potash yet remaining in the so-called exhausted soil; viz: 17,950 lbs. to the acre in one foot depth; but this may not be in such an available condition as to yield the rapid supply demanded by the rank growing tobacco plant; although it might have been quite sufficient for a grain crop, or to nourish clover.

To be continued.

## FAILURE AND SUCCESS IN WHEAT CULTURE.

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal*—

The summer of 1865 was a very wet one, almost constant rains till September, after that time the autumn was quite dry. It was not till about the 20th of August that we concluded to have a clover lay turned under as a preparation for a part of the wheat crop to be sown. Our foreman remonstrated most earnestly against such a measure; "who ever heard," said he, "of taking such ground for wheat? save it for the corn?" Indeed he almost positively refused to do my bidding; it was so different from his notions of farming; but my orders were imperative, and were carried out in every minute. The tall crop of clover was harrowed down, and then turned nicely and deeply under; in about three weeks the grain was sown and harrowed in twice, came up well, and looked remarkably fine for about three weeks; during this time the weather had become very dry, all the wheat looked injured by it more or less, but none seemed to suffer like the clover piece; this soon presented such a strange appearance, that we concluded to examine it closely; on so doing, found about half of it actually dead, roots as well as tops; we could discover no cause whatever for this; what remained alive, looked yet low and feeble for a long time. In the spring the field looked tolerably well; it made about half as much as that sown after the cutting of the corn off the ground. Although much disappointed, we did not lose faith in turning under clover for wheat. We knew something had been omitted that should have been done in the proper preparation of the ground. We thought over the matter time and again, during the winter, and at length cried, "Eureka," and resolved to repeat the experiment in another way the following season.

The failure of the wheat from the first was in consequence of the very weak growth of clover not being turned under earlier. The ground should have been rolled with a heavy roller, as soon as broken up, so as to have retained moisture enough to have caused a rapid decomposition of the green crop; but a fine seed bed of delicate mold, might have been ready to contribute to the growth of the young plants as soon as rooted; the fall being dry and the soil so light, no rich mold was formed, consequently when the young roots of the plants struck down and found no food for their growth, they more or less perished.

The following autumn of 1866, another piece of clover was turned under some six weeks previous to sowing, the roller was applied as soon as the ground was broken up; the grain was sown about the 20th of September, harrowed and rolled again, so as to make the seed bed firm enough. It came up finely and looked better than any crop that could be seen anywhere near till it was cut, June the 20th following. One and one-fourth bushels of grain were

sown to the acre, we had ordered one and a half, but the foreman refused to have it sown and slipped in the quantity mentioned. The wheat was of the Launa variety which does not tiller as much as some of the taller kinds; the yield was 18 bushels to the acre, of very superior grain, entirely free from rust.

While upon the subject of turning in clover for wheat, we shall give some instances of what occurred near us. We will call the piece just mentioned, field No. 1. A neighbor adjoining broke up as fine a piece of clover as could well be found, (we will call this field No. 2;) even before covering, the soil was in good condition, besides a very tall growth of weeds had sprung up in the clover, all was harrowed down and well turned under, the grain sown, and then harrowed and rolled. Two bushels of wheat to the acre was put in broad cast, it came up well and very thick—all who saw this piece of wheat prophesied a splendid crop from it; it looked well all the time till a few days before it was ready to cut, when the rust seemed to come upon it suddenly; it was badly lodged, and with difficulty cut, and yielded only about 12 bushels to the acre.

Now why this difference between field No. 1 and No. 2? It was simply this; the latter piece was sown too late for the kind of wheat used; Kentucky white, as it is now termed in the markets, was the kind sown; it was not put in till near the middle of October, we regret not having the day of the month. We shall now give one more instance; field No. 3, the fine crop of clover was turned under some six weeks previous to sowing the grain, which was done with a drill; one and a fourth bushels to the acre was sown about the 10th of September with Kentucky white wheat. It looked splendid from the first; it was sown well, cut; yielded 20 bushels, or more to the acre of very superior grain; indeed it was considered the only perfect crop of white wheat raised in the county, so entirely clean and free from rust. In this piece every requirement necessary for success was complied with; it was an extra crop for the season, though sown with White wheat. There would have been less risk in an earlier maturing variety; the same person is now preparing his clover ground as last year, and will still sow the same kind of wheat, having more faith in the character and preparation of the soil, and early sowing than in the kind of grain sown.

## FARMERS' CLUB.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept 6th.

The Club met at the usual hour, Dr. R. J. Spurr, President *pro tem* in the chair. Mr. E. Oldham from the committee to test Collins' Plow Attachment, made a verbal report to the effect that he was not very well pleased with it after a short trial; in his opinion, there was a greater tendency to choke with the attachment than without it, and in this opinion Mr. Jno. Webb, who had also tried it, agreed. Mr. O. stated that he was now using on his farm, a simple contrivance of his own invention, which answered the desired purpose much better than the Patent Attachment.

1. C. Vanneter Esq. suggested that Mr. O. should bring the attachment he was using to the Club for the inspection of the members, and on motion the committee was continued, to make further trial of the Patent Attachment.

The subject for the regular discussion—"What small grain, if any, is it to the interest of our people to sow?" Dr. Spurr arising said: It was evident there was, throughout the State, on the part of a great many farmers, an indisposition to grow wheat, on account of repeated failures. He himself, was not ready yet to abandon the crop. He was much impressed with the truth of a remark recently made by Mr. Starks, a few weeks ago, that, the last fall, we did not lose faith in turning under clover for wheat, we knew something had been omitted that should have been done in the proper preparation of the ground.

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These experiments are useful, as conveying information that will be valuable in guiding the intelligent farmer, who is willing to yield his prejudices and avail himself of the practical knowledge taught by these results. If he could direct the sowing of all the wheat of this county he would put it in not over one inch deep. Then, if the ground is level, the seed will be sown of uniform depth. Even if it should come up well at 4 inches depth, it would make but little progress until crown roots were formed, and two or three weeks would be required to accomplish this, while wheat put in at a depth of one inch, lying in a position to be reached directly, at all times, by heat and moisture, would once commence to grow rapidly, and mature two weeks in advance of the other. It may be asserted as an invariable rule, that seed planted too deep will not germinate. He will sow all the wheat he can possibly put in, in the month of September, but none in October. From the 1st to the 20th of the latter month, he would put in rye, and would not think of sowing barley later than the 1st of October.

There are several varieties of wheat that can be recommended; the Yellow Lamas is one; from its history and comparing it with the Georgia Amber, he is convinced they are the same; it is, however, a distinct variety from the Alabama to which it bears some resemblance. The Georgia Amber stood the winter as well as the McChesney; all these are desirable varieties.

Mr. M. Vanneter Esq., gave some interesting facts in regard to his crop of Spring barley. In February last on ground which had been in hemp the previous year, and in the fall, he sowed two bushels of Spring barley; the ground was sown with clover, and the barley was sown at the same time. The barley did well until the drought cut it short; harvested it in good style, and from the 25 acres, he got 680 bushels, which he sold for \$1.12, an average of \$43.15 per acre, or \$1.65 per bushel. There were 59 bushels of seed, intended for 40 acres, but by a mistake it was put on only 26 acres. The barley was, of course, too thick to do as well as it would otherwise have done. He is convinced the yield would have been larger, but for this fact, and being struck by a portion of it, by hail. He thinks it a crop farmers can sow with advantage, as it is ready to be threshed before any other crop except fall barley; then it is cut in time for clover to make a fine growth, besides possessing other advantages.

Mr. Sam'l. Headley—some spring wheat gotten out by his son-in-law made excellent flour; it averaged about 14 bushels per acre, but little pain was taken in putting it in. He sowed and harrowed it using a two horse plow in the fall; sowed one bushel per acre in March, and it was thick enough on the ground. The grain was as large as most fall wheat this season, and from this one trial thinks it a profitable crop. He always uses a two-horse plow in putting in his fall wheat, and succeeds much better in putting in than by any other mode. The Spring wheat was raised a little; he plows shallow; he tries a harrow once, but made a failure, and had scarcely a bushel on ten or twelve acres, for it all froze out.

Mr. Houghton said that he always succeeds better with wheat sown in shallow rows, as more grain rolled into the furrows. Mr. Bryan said that to raise wheat successfully, it must be sown on good ground, the frequent alternations of corn and wheat for years, exhausted the land. In proof of this position, he gave an instance where he had sown wheat on the previous season, in vegetables, but before that had not been cultivated for years, and the result verified his conclusions.

Mr. Oldham thought that, as farmers differed so widely in regard to certain important questions, it would be productive of benefit to all, if each would set off a piece of ground and cultivate it in the various modes advocated, sowing selected varieties of the best seed wheat and carefully observe the progress and results. We would thus, next season, have presented to us a collection of results, embodying the experience of different persons, which would be practical and more valuable than any theorizing. Thus the value of the different modes of cultivation, the various varieties of wheat, and the different soils would be tested practically. He hoped that each member of the Club at any rate, in the interest of agriculture and to benefit his fellow laborers in the great cause, would act upon this suggestion and thus make a valuable contribution to the general fund of knowledge on this important subject. The sacrifice required was insignificant compared with the advantages to be derived.

As there were a number of large watermelons sent in by members on Mr. Cassel's challenge last week, the Club again went into committee of the whole, to taste and decide on the qualities of the tempting melons. Then, in an instant, this body of leading farmers, but a moment before orderly, collected and peaceful, seemed transformed into armed warriors. Hands were thrust into pockets and innumerable knife blades gleamed brightly in the air; for a

moment only there was a confused murmur of eager voices, and then a silence, fell on the crowd, broken only by long drawn sighs of delight and exclamations of pleasure as the luscious meat of the melons disappeared down expectant throats. The contest was animated, but brief, for water melon is "mighty fillin'" and soon every one was satisfied, and the first white meat office of our urbane Secretary, was dripping and covered with rinds and seeds. It was decided that a small melon, presented by Mr. Cassel, the Mississippi Citron, was the best, and the Kentucky Lee Bind, also Mr. C's, was next. Mr. Robt. Ansten had two monsters, weighing respectively 46 and 36 pounds, and Mr. Cassel one called "Foley's Hybrid," weighing 45 lbs. As between the big melons no choice was expressed.

The same subject before the Club was continued until next Saturday, and then adjourned was ordered.

## CATTLE PLAGUE.

The following timely proclamation has just been issued by the Governor and we call the especial attention of our readers to it, as it may save us from the infection:

### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Official information has reached me that an alarming disease, analogous to, and in many of its symptoms, identical with "Rinderpest," is now prevailing among the cattle of Illinois, Ohio, and perhaps other States. This disease is supposed to have been introduced into these States by the importation of cattle, known as Texes Cattle. It is strongly contagious in nature—rapid in its progress, and almost invincible in death. Any importation of cattle from the adjacent States into this Commonwealth, for sale, pasture, exchange, or otherwise, during the prevalence of this contagious and dangerous disease, would entail upon the people of this Commonwealth incalculable injury and danger. I therefore feel impelled to use every exertion to prevent so great a mischief.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby forbid the importation of cattle into this State, for the next sixty days, from any State or locality where such disease is prevalent, and earnestly invoke all the civil officers of this Commonwealth, and the other good people thereof, to see that this injunction is respected and obeyed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Commonwealth.

L. S. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of September, 1868, and in the 77th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor.

SAM'L. B. CHURCHILL, Sec'y of State.

By W. T. SAMMEL, Ass'tant Sec'y.

## SEED CORN.

Now is the time to select seed corn for next year. Every farmer should go through his field and gather the largest and earliest ears, just as the outside husks have turned partly white. The husks, except two or three for tying, should be taken off and the ears tied in pairs or traced in strings and hung up to dry in the shade.

A stout wire stretched in the garret of the house or other loft, is one of the best things to hang seed corn on, as it can be easily arranged so as to keep off mice and rats.

Numerous experiments prove that seed corn gathered as above directed will germinate quicker than that selected at the

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## Horticultural.

### THINNING OUT CurrANT BUSHES.

Now is the time, immediately after the fruit is gathered, to prune currant bushes. We know that it is more commonly done in the early spring, but not because it is the best time, except that it is more convenient. But it does not always answer to attend to such matters when it is found to be the most convenient; some regard must be paid to the appropriateness of time if you expect the best results to follow.

If bushes are sufficiently matured and cultivated in the spring and pruned in mid-summer, a great difference will be seen in the crop of fruit the next season. Another benefit to be derived from summer pruning is the destroying of many insects that infest the bushes. Burn all unnecessary limbs cut away, and you destroy many insects attached to them.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

### HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

There is an abundance of wild fruit in Minnesota this year, the plum trees are loaded. Strawberries are very abundant, so were cherries. Cranberries promise well, crab apples plenty, and raspberries and blackberries a plenty.

Insects are sometimes very injurious to flowers. The striped bugs feed on the Calopis and German Aster. Caterpillars prey on the Chrysanthemum, Morning Glory, etc. These pests should be hunted up and destroyed.

Asparagus beds should be kept free from weeds, and the surface of the soil made mellow around the plants with the hoe. In seasons of protracted drought, copious waterings should be given, especially to plants which have been recently set out.

Grass seeds should be collected and made into a pile for rotting. They will not be thoroughly decomposed in less than two years. They should be placed in a compact heap, the grass sides down, and turned whenever the grass begins to grow through the surface.

When the ground becomes thoroughly wetted by rain after a long drought, weeds grow rapidly and will damage vegetables and flowers very much if they are not eradicated. They may be cut down with the hoe while small, or pulled by hand when they are large.

Lawns, grass-plats and borders should be kept neatly trimmed. Grass springs up rapidly after rain and requires constant trimming. Flower beds in grass plats or lawns should have the edges cut with a spade to prevent the grass or clover from spreading over them.

Rhubarb requires a deeply tilled and very rich soil to afford a supply of nutrient sufficient to enable it to produce the immense crop of large succulent leaves which are removed from it in the season. The leaves should not be taken off in August or September, and a good top-dressing of manure should be given before Winter.

**LAYERING GRAPEs.**—It is generally believed that vines raised by layers are not so good as those raised from single eyes or even from cuttings. After many years' observation, we have entirely failed to discover any difference; and we do not hesitate to advise such of our readers as have a few vines that they wish to multiply, to increase their stock by this mode of propagation. The work should be done soon. If old wood is laid down, but if the new wood is to be used the work of layering should not be performed until the new wood has hardened somewhat. A great many things are very successfully and very profitably raised by layering.—*American Journal of Horticulture.*

**CHERRIES.**—In a recent paper read by J. V. Hopper, a successful fruit grower, before the Illinois Horticultural Society, he gave his experience, as follows, of the Morellos and Kentish.

This family of cherries are all hardy in tree and bud. They are all quite tart, yet for cooking and canning, they are very good, if not the best cherries we have. The Black Morello is the common cherry of the country. The red Kentish differs from the black only in color, yet it sells in the market much higher, because persons buy by sight, and not from a knowledge of quality.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—A correspondent of the American Journal of Horticulture speaks thus of the qualities of two varieties of the newer strawberries:

Durand's Seedling—handsome and productive; berries large, but entirely too sour and flavorless. To my taste, hardly equal to Wilson in quality.

Higley's Ever-bearing—hardy and apparently a true ever-bearing sort of the Alpine class. Fruit small; berries long and slender; deep, handsome red; but poor, sour, and insipid in flavor.

A new grape pest has appeared in southern Illinois, Missouri, and portions of our own State, in the form of the larva of a large brown beetle. As its work is not generally noticed until the damage is done, it is a dangerous visitor.

A Mr. Jaques, of Florida, is turning his attention to the cultivation and improvement of the varieties of the persimmon.

It is said the best strawberry plants come from the third and fourth sets of runners, and that the first and second sets should be cut off. The fools are not all dead yet.

Few have a constant and abundant supply of small fruits. All might have who cultivate land.

Seeds of flowers should be collected as fast as they ripen.

Texas will make an almost unprecedentedly large corn crop.

## The Stock Yard.

### REMEDY FOR TENDER MOUTH IN HORSES.

It is always a desirable point gained to understand the true cause of any effect, wound, disease or complaint. Some horses will always be exceedingly tender in the mouth, while others are sometimes almost unmanageable. The corroding of the iron bridle bit in the mouth of a thin-skinned high-strung animal will sometimes produce cancer in the sides of the mouth just as mechanics often get sore mouths by holding cut nails in their lips while at work. Sometimes the headstall is buckled in so short that the iron bit is drawn up with much force against the sides of the mouth. If the skin be tender, the animal will be liable to have a sore mouth; and the wound will be so very tender that scarcely the pressure of the weight of the reins can be endured. Sometimes the cheek-rein is drawn up numerically tight. All such things cause sore mouth.

The most satisfactory remedy for a sore mouth is a *presentee*. If the head stall is too short, lengthen it, so that the bit may ride lower down toward the lips. If the sore is produced by drawing up the cheek rein too tightly, give it greater length.

If the nature of the iron is such that the rust from the bit poisons the tender mouth, let the bit be covered with a piece of firm leather, sewed on with the seam on the lower side of the bit, so that the smooth leather may come in contact with the mouth. Let a heavy piece of calfskin be employed to cover the bit rather than thin tappy leather. If the iron about the mouth be galvanized thoroughly, that will prevent all corrosion of the iron and consequent injury to the mouth. But, after all the coating is worn off, let the bit be covered with silver plate, which will cost only a few dimes. A silver wash will be of little value. But a silver-plated bit will last many years, and will afford perfect security against sore mouth when the cause has been attributed to the rust of the iron.

Sometimes the bit is a "twisted bit" with sharp edges, which being drawn harshly against the mouth, will remove the skin.—*N. Y. Times.*

### HOW I RAISE MY FALL PIGS.

When the pigs are two weeks old, I put the sows and pigs in the pen or yard with the fattening hogs, allowing them, of course, to have all the swill and corn they can eat. Ordinarily, however, I boil potatoes and pumpkins, with a liberal seasoning of meal, for the first two or three weeks of feeding, which is better for the sows than corn. In the meantime have a hole in the pen large enough for the juveniles to go through, and there provide a side dish for them of sweet milk, with a little meal or shorts added to it. In case you do not have milk enough for the sows and pigs both, give to the latter by all means.

The great advantage of messing after milking is this; if circumstances are such that the feed cannot be given on certain occasions, no trouble arises from it, while on the other hand there will very likely be a scanty yield of milk.—*Ohio Farmer.*

## The Dairy.

### COWS HOLDING UP MILK.

Flint, in his work on dairy farming, says to induce a cow to give down her milk freely, give her at milking time a mess of cut feed or roots; and Mr. Johnson says cows can be cured if they will drink sour milk. After drinking, and as soon as they begin to lick the pail, they will give down freely. He has tried it with cows that would give about two thirds the proper quantity, retaining the other portion. Then he gives them the milk to drink, and waits until they begin to lick the pail, when he has no trouble in obtaining the remainder. He has tried meal, salt and various things, but found nothing to produce such an effect as sour milk.

We cannot but believe from our own experience with cows, that both these gentlemen are in fault as to the theory of messing while milking. Many cows that are in the habit of receiving messes will hold up their milk when it is not furnished. A few years ago while traveling in Illinois we visited the milking yard of a gentleman who had recently moved into that State and started a dairy, and from not more than one half of the twenty-five cows could he get a full mess at a milking. The cows had been picked up one in a place, the most of them purchased from Hoosiers, who kept but one or two, and practiced messing while milking. By no means save giving each cow her wanted milk, could milk be obtained, and for this reason after a few weeks trial he gave up the business and sold his cows. So far as our own experience of about twenty years goes, we have met with like results.

Where a single cow is kept, messing at milking may be got along with without much trouble, as sufficient feed for one is easily obtained but in a large dairy we should seriously question the propriety of such an arrangement. Our mode was always to mess or give grain after milking, keeping it out of sight until after the milk was obtained, and if by any excitement they held it up, the feed was retained as a punishment for the act.

An animal can be very easily taught to understand your wishes, and by adopting a regular system of management they will fall in with the arrangement, and be as prompt in the fulfillment of their part as the prompt party.

The question has been considerably discussed whether animals reason from cause to effect, but be that as it may, they have instinct enough to realize that certain things follow the performance of others, as, for instance, they will come to the yard promptly at a certain hour each day when they are accustomed to receive a mess, and this same instinct or exercise of reason will cause them to understand that the mess cannot be obtained until they have yielded to the milker.

The great advantage of messing after milking is this; if circumstances are such that the feed cannot be given on certain occasions, no trouble arises from it, while on the other hand there will very likely be a scanty yield of milk.

### WATER MAKING.

Dusty, musty, coarse food cooked up so as to make it palatable should be avoided. The yield or quality of butter cannot be good on such food, though the dairy itself is conducted in the very best manner; and, besides all this, unsound, unwholesome food has a deleterious effect on the health of the cows, which turn dairymen feel to their cost.

In purity of feeding either in summer or winter is unquestionably the cause of the great complaints we receive from time to time of the length of time it takes to churn, and the difficulty experienced in gathering the butter; in some cases of its not coming at all, and the paleness of its color. If attention is paid to their feeding; that they get nothing but what is sound and good; that they get pure water; that the dairy is kept thoroughly sweet and clean; that the air is pure, with no foul sewers or dung heaps near it; and that strong men are put to churn instead of weak women and girls, and that no stoppage is allowed in the operation even for a minute till the butter is come, there will be almost a certainty that the churning will not exceed half an hour, and that its quality will be everything that is desired; but if bad grass, mixed with deleterious weeds, musty or half rotten meal or hay be given, "no dairymaid, however clever she may be, can make good butter; but if nice, green, sweet hay, those kinds of roots that impart no unpleasant taste, and fresh, luscious meal be given, it must be a dirty, lazy, or foolish woman that can make inferior butter."

Other points to be attended to are, regularly as to the time of milking; if the proper time be passed, the cow gets uneasy and reverberates to the injury of the quality of the milk. The same person should milk the same cow; changing the milker frets the animal, and she gives her milk reluctantly. If the pasture is near the cowhouse the cows should be quietly and gently driven to it; but no overdriving, striking with sticks, or worrying with dogs should be allowed; and if the house is too far away the cows should be milked in the field, and the milk carried home.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

### MILKING COWS IN GOOD FLESH.

In a private note of recent date from Mr. J. R. Page, Seznott, Cayuga Co., he remarks:

"I remember in one of our chats you expressed some doubts as to breeding cows keeping so fat as they often are on grass alone. Knowing it to be a fact, I said so and could to-day show you two cows (Shorthorns,) one nearly dry and fair beef, the other four months after calving, giving during this time and to-day over 20 quarts milk, and fat on grass only; wintered on hay without grain until February, then shorts, hay and straw. A poor milker ought to do better, for my two cows can show butter, for quality and color, against a Jersey. However, Shorthorns generally do not make as yellow butter. For one of mine, 10 years old, I have been offered \$200 for a city milker, by a gentleman who wished a nice cow to look at and to fill a pail. He saw her milked."

Good feeding and kind treatment, will render cows profitable.

## Public and Private Sales.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF

Large and Valuable

### Fine Real Estate

In Lexington and Fayette County.

AND

### PERSONAL PROPERTY, &c.

## Public and Private Sales.

### Cherry-wood

### FOR SALE.

THIS fine tract of land lying in the blue grass region of Mercer county, contains about

### TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

sixty acres in blue grass wood, land, the growth upon it white walnut, and cherry in abundance, also blackberry, honey locust and ash, and originally some burr oak. Eighty acres of the land is in clover, the rest in corn. There is a

### HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE.

with five well finished rooms and parlor. The farm lies immediately upon the pike now being made from Danville to Shaker, two and one-half miles from the latter place, and five miles east of Harrodsburg. The Central Kentucky R. R., when finished, will run within a short distance of it.

Any one wishing No. 1 land, will do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of or address

Mrs. A. S. McCANN, or  
n16-cowt, near Harrodsburg, Ky.

### CASTLETON

### AT

### PUBLIC SALE.

I will on the 6th day of October next, offer at public sale my place, Castleton, 5½ miles from Lexington, on the Newtowm turnpike, consisting of the Mansion House and Improvements,

### with about 552 Acres

of Land attached.

The House, Grounds and Improvements are of the most extensive and elaborate character; garden, yard and orchards filled with the choicest fruit, together with a fine grove of foreign vines.

The house is fitted up with every elegance and convenience—kitchen, Parlor, etc., and with every possible out-building in thorough repair.

The farm buildings are large and substantial, barn, stock sheds, mill, mill and cow stables, and one of the finest stable houses in the county, the stable containing six pairs of horses, more than half being wood and blue grass lots, with about 50 acres new land.

The place is too well known to need detailed description. The land lies in a square, and is capable of being divided into two places—the smaller of 125 acres without improvements.

At the same time I will sell to the highest bidder all my stock of

### Horses, Mules, cattle,

### Thoroughbred Cows and Sheep.

Besides the CROP,

Corn, Oats, Hay, Hemp, &c., Machines, Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

R. HIGGINS.

v2n10-1d

### For Sale.

BEFORE the court house door in Danville, on the 19th of October next, at 2 o'clock, we will expose to sale

### 160 ACRES OF LAND,

Known as part of the Campbell farm, lying two miles east of Danville, Buyers wishing a good place with moderate improvements, well fenced, well timbered, and plenty of good stock water, well to sell to cash and carry themselves, or make arrangements with me. Mrs. M. J. McLean. There will be fifty acres in small grain and the balance in grass.

Possession given January 1st, 1840. Terms liberal, and made known in day of sale.

S. & B. G. SLAUGHTER.

### FOR SALE.

### A Splendid Blue Grass Farm.

SITUATED in Jessamine county, 3½ miles north of Nicholasville and about 1½ miles from Lexington, and midway between the Danville and Harrodsburg turnpikes, containing

### From 240 to 300 Acres

of first rate land, in a good state of cultivation, and the best dwelling in the county, with all the necessary out-buildings. Also a young orchard, bearing choice fruit. It is finely watered, having several never failing springs. It is in a fine neighborhood, and the best wheat growing land in Kentucky. Any one desiring such a place would do well to give a call on the premises.

Mrs. OTTO ROBARD & SON.

v2n13-2a

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Tuesday, the 22nd of September, we will sell at Spring Hill, the residence of the late Col. Wm. P. Hart, two miles from Versailles, on the Frankfort turnpike, all the

### PERSONALTY, STOCK, CROP, &c.

Including about 150 head of cattle, of various ages; 50 head of horses, thoroughbred, farm and trotting stock, together with the Agricultural implements, &c., belonging to the estate; also about 150 head of hogs, of various ages.

Terms made known on day of sale.

# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

## The Family Circle.

### BETTER THAN GOLD.

Here is sound philosophy beautifully expressed, and if we carried the truths thus spoken into our daily lives, we would be better and happier.

Better than gold is the sweet repose  
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;  
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,  
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,  
Brings sleep to the downy bed,  
Where luxury pillows his aching head,  
This simple opiate labor deems  
A shorter road to the lands of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,  
That in the realm of books can find  
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,  
And live with the great and good of yore,  
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,  
The glories of empire passed away,  
The world's great drama will thus unfold  
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,  
Where all the firesides charities come,  
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,  
Hallowed by mother or sister or wife,  
However humble the home may be,  
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,  
The blessings that never were bought or sold,  
And center there, are better than gold.

### MABEL'S MISTAKE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Mabel Weir's Aunt Thyrza, and her cousin George, wanted her to stay at home and be a milliner; but Mrs. Rosslyn, from the city, having gone into raptures over a sketch of Mabel's, wanted her to go to New York and be an artist, and Mabel determined to go.

In vain were Aunt Thyrza's remonstrances, and George's earnest reasoning. Mabel's willful and self-reliant nature asserted itself against everything. Be an artist she would, and Aunt Thyrza finally gave up the point, with no very good grace.

"Let her have her own way, George—a thankless, ungrateful girl, who is willing to give up the friends who have reared her the moment a simpering city lady comes along with a few smooth words of flattery! Don't say another word, George!"

And George did not say another word! Mabel was determined—and George felt sore and hurt that she could be so willing to leave them. Well, let her go!

Mrs. Rosslyn was delighted—she knew that Mabel would take the world of art by storm. Of course, she would introduce her to the first artists in the city; Mabel should be "brought out" in society at her own Thursday evening receptions—all, according to her enthusiastic representations, would be plain sailing—and Mabel Weir wondered that she had so long been contented to remain in obscurity, with her light hidden under a bushel!

So she packed her trunk, and came to the great city, engaging, through a married schoolmate, one for her little room, in a third rate boarding house, because it was cheap, and Mabel knew that she must study economy.

And now commenced the first chapter of her Artist-life!

"Yes, she has some talent," said Signor Vincinopelli, curiously eyeing Mabel's simple array of canvas. "She does figures very tolerably, and, with a year or two of hard study may be able to produce something worth framing. Of course she only paints to amuse herself?"

"She wished to make a profession of it," said Mrs. Rosslyn, rather blushing, without venturing to meet Mabel's eye.

"A profession! Oh, ah, indeed!" and Signor Vincinopelli took snuff' vehemently. "Our young friend will have to polish up a great deal, Mrs. Rosslyn—a great deal, indeed! But diligent study will sometimes accomplish wonders—and if Miss Weir chooses to put herself under my charge, why there is room for another easel in my studio. My terms are ten dollars per lesson."

"Ten dollars per lesson!" Mabel's heart sank to think how soon her poor hundred dollars would melt into nothing at that rate. But she dared not utter the feeble remonstrance that rose to her lips, so volubly was Mrs. Rosslyn accepting the distinguished maestro's offer for her.

"I will take half a dozen lessons," she thought, "and perhaps then I shall be able to sell a picture."

The days passed on. Mabel's half dozen lessons drew to a close, and at last she mustered up courage to ask Signor Vincinopelli if he thought she could ever become a famous artiste! The signor took small critical.

"My dear young friend, you paint tolerably well—so, so. But as for an artist—frankly, no! There is no originality, no breadth of talent. You might paint very nice little pictures to hang round your *boudoir*—to give to your friends, but to make reputation, or realize a fortune, honestly, Miss Mabel, I think not!"

So Mabel paid her sixty dollars into the maestro's hands, packed up her color-box and palette, and crept dispiritedly home, wondering how she should manage to pay her board bill and the washerwoman.

Mrs. Rosslyn was her first thought, in the hour of distress. She had made much of Mabel at her Thursday evening reception. Mr. Guy had confided to flirt languidly with her and the fashionable lady had called her "her sweet little protege."

"She will surely help me," thought Mabel.

Mrs. Rosslyn, by great good luck, happened to be at home, and Mabel Weir was shown into the drawing-room, where the purple satin curtains, fringed and tasseled with gold, shut out the afternoon light, and statues and picture frames glimmered faintly through the artificial dusk.

"Dear me, Miss Weir, is it you? and at so inconvenient an hour, just when my hair dresser comes!"

Mrs. Rosslyn had entered all in a rustle, with stiff silks and fluttering tulle streamers, a diamond aigrette at her breast, and sparkling all over with bracelets, rings and chains.

"Yes, Mrs. Rosslyn," Mabel made answer, rather timidly. "I called to see if you would use your influence to—help me

dispose of that little painting you were kind enough to admire, up in the country. If you would allow me to hang it in your parlor, until—until some one might fancy it."

"Oh! dear me! it's quite out of the question," ejaculated Mrs. Rosslyn, with a toss of the tulle streamers. "I can't turn picture dealer. Really, Miss Weir, are you expecting too much of me. I've done my best to introduce you, and give eclat to your debut, but really, you have proved such a—failure, if I may call it so—"

Mabel rose quietly.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Rosslyn, I will intrude upon you no more. I have been utterly mistaken in my estimation of you from the very beginning! Good afternoon."

And our heroine walked out of the house, with a dignified step that was pitifully belied by the tumultuous throbings of her heart, and the blinding rush of indignation tears to her eyes.

She went straight to a jewelry store, where she parted with her gold chain, a locket that had held her mother's hair, and an unpretending little brooch, set with two or three garnets, for about a third of their real value.

"I can at least pay my board bill," said Mabel to herself, "and then—"

She had not the heart to think, or plan further, poor wearied, distracted little Mabel, but walked silently homeward, holding tight the purse which contained her humble all.

The landlady, a buxom, motherly sort of person, received Mabel's money with very evident surprise and satisfaction. She had begun to doubt the probability of getting her pay from the pale, harassed, lovely girl, whose clothes were growing so shabby day by day.

"Thank you, Miss Weir. Yes, I'll write out a receipt directly. Oh, I forgot to tell you—there's a young gentleman waiting in the parlor to see you."

"A young gentleman to see me?" and Mabel went into the parlor, completely at a loss to imagine whom it could possibly be.

"Mabel!"

"Cousin George, can it be you?"

She sobbed almost hysterically, as he folded her hands in his strong clasp. "Ah! this was better, truer than Mr. Guy Rosslyn!"

The reason of his unexpected visit was soon explained. Aunt Thyrza had slipped down stairs and sprained her ankle. She was sick and lonely, and wanted to see Mabel.

"I suppose you are a great artist now," said George Weir, apologetically, "but we thought that you wouldn't mind coming for a little while, just to please mother and—me!"

Mabel burst into tears again.

"Oh, George, I am so miserable—I have been such a fool!"

And, with much faltering, and many interruptions, Mabel told the sad story of the blight that had fallen upon her artistic prospects.

"I will go home with you, and be a milliner, George," she said, meekly. "Aunt Thyrza was right. I was not born to achieve fame as an artist."

"A milliner, eh?" said George, doubtfully. "Don't you think you had better marry me, Mabel, and become a farmer's wife?"

"Oh, George!"

"Oh, Mabel! I think it would be by far the most sensible plan. You know I love you—you know I'll try my best to make you a good, honest husband. Come, Mabel, say yes."

A faint smile dimpled the corners of Mabel's mouth.

"I took my own way the last time we discussed my future, George; now I'll take yours. But what will Aunt Thyrza say?"

"She will be delighted, Mabel—it is the darling wish of her own heart."

So Mabel Weir left behind her all the foolish aspirations, the impossible hopes of her girlhood, and became the dearly loved wife of George, her cousin. And Signor Vincinopelli and Mrs. Rosslyn faded into things of the fevered, restless past, and Mabel was very, very happy.

### MEN OF GENIUS.

Tosso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was neither taciturn or satirical. Butler was neither sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled.—Hogarth and Swift were absent minded in company. Milton was very unsociable and irritable, when pressed into conversation. Kirwan, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourses. Virgil was heavy in conversation. Le Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse, stupid, he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry—Chancer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor satiric and reserved. Cornelius in conversation was so insipid that he never failed in wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Jonson used to sit silent in company and suck his wine. Souther was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged; his animation and vivacity were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, as was also Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic, and interesting in conversation.—Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was a pleasant stream in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects, constantly demurs.

**MYSELF.**—A young man, very poor, having no money to put on the plate at a missionary meeting, wrote to a slip of paper, "myself," and dropped that in.—How many among our many readers will say to the Lord, "I will give 'myself' to the missionary cause?" May this not be your duty? Come, think of it; pray over it. Jesus gave himself for you.

To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches—one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

Philosophers themselves, like the stoic gentlemen of Marmontel, after praising the simplicity of living, often sink to sleep on heavy suppers and beds of down.

### THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN FRAME.

It might well be a matter of surprise that we should know so little of the mechanism of the human frame. Curiously wrought and fashioned is the house we live in; and in the minute and careful examination of it, adoration for that Divine heart and hand which have planned its mysteries should fill the heart with glad and grateful surprise and joy.

The careful investigation of anatomists disclose some curious facts, which may be of interest to the reader.

In the human skeleton, about the time of maturity, are 165 bones.

The muscles are about 500 in number.

The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet.

The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight.

The heart is six inches in length, and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,720,000 times per year, 2,000,000,000 in three-score and ten; at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 per minute, 636 pounds per hour, 72 tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air. We breathe on an average 1,200 per hour; inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 gallons per day.

The aggregate surface of the air-cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces, of a female two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it directly, or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number.

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches.

The atmospheric pressure is about fourteen pounds to the square inch—a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds!

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or respiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,360 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Here, then, are some of the wonders belonging to the house we inhabit.

"Know Thyself" is an injunction but poorly obeyed. A more perfect knowledge—a more thorough study of the human frame—might at least lead to a better care and training and prolongation of life.

Surely "we are fearfully and wonderfully made!"

### OWNING A HOME.

Henry Ward Beecher recently said if he was a Pope—a no King—he thought he should make a better King than a Pope—no young man should be a joy ne'er seen without having a piece of land. There is nothing that anchors a man's ground like a young man that has got a plot in the city, or an acre in the country, with a good adviser on it, gives a mortgage to the State that he will be thrifty, honest, sober and industrious. Such a man the devil soon abandons. Where you have a whole community of laborers, society begins to approach the ideal of American industry. He liked Philadelphia better than New York, or any other city in the country, not because it has cleaner streets or broader brims, but because there was a larger percentage of the houses owned by the people who occupy them than in any other city in the world. That is the true idea of American industry. It must also be virtuous, and must be deeply rooted in prosperity in the household.

### INFLUENCE.

Some persons fall discouraged on the highway of life because they cannot be this or that eminent person. No person who ever has or ever will live, is without influence. Why not make the most of that? Since you cannot grasp that which you wish, why let what you have slip through your fingers? No person in the world is exactly like you. You have your own faults, but you also have your own excellencies, individual to yourself. Let them be seen. Because you are not a poet, should you not be a good merchant? Because you cannot go to college, should you therefore forswear the alphabet? Because you cannot build a palace, should you not rejoice in your own humble roof, and that because it is your own? Will not the sun also shine into your windows, if you do not obstinately persist in slanting it out? If you do not have a whole hot-house full of flowers, may you not have one sweet rose?

**RELICS OF THE PAST.**—In an oak stump not far from Richmond, Ky., a black ebony casket, badly decayed, was recently found, which had evidently been deposited there by Daniel Boone himself. In the box were twenty-three English coins of the denomination of half crowns, a plain, round silver medal, marked "D. B." and eight old Spanish doubloons, of the date of 1772. There were several articles of cutlery, among them a silver-handled Spanish stiletto, which "Boone" carved on it in awkward characters, and a cap and saucer made of delf, beautifully figured. A curiously wrought wooden spoon was sadly eaten by worms. There were several gun flints and some small parcels, the contents of which had entirely perished.

### WHAT JESUS DID FOR ME.

We may learn a profitable lesson from the poor Indian in his wilderness home, who, when asked what the Lord had done for him, gathered some dry leaves into a circle, and, placing a worm in the center, set them on fire. As the flames drew nearer on every side, and were about to consume the worm, he lifted it out, and placed it safely on a rock, looking up and said, "This is what Jesus did for me." O for like simplicity and faith, that we may feel that if saved, it must be by no works of our own, but by the Omnipotent hand, which alone can rescue us from the everlasting flames and place us safely on the rock—Christ Jesus.

### SHALL WE MEET AGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following waif afloat on the "sea of reading," we clip from an exchange. We do not know its paternity, but it contains some wholesome truths, beautifully set forth:

"Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton at all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the mucky grave, even with kings and princes for our bed-fellows.

But the flat of nature is inexorable—

There is no appeal of relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flounder and we fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a trailer hold upon life than the mighty monarch who ever shook the earth with his foot-steps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass and the countless multitude that throngs the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear as the foot-steps on the shore.

In the beautiful drama of life the instinct of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved, Clementine asks if they shall meet again. He replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again."

600.

Pluck that beautiful flower, look at it a long time. Become conscious that it is the expression of a beautiful thought of some mind. This is the magic key that will unlock the reason of all nature. All the flowers are thoughts realized. Pass from the flowers to the trees. The rounded maple, the graceful elm, the straight poplar, the bending willow—every tree is the thought of some mind. Pass from trees to mountains. How mighty these realized thoughts! Look at the sea. What an undivided thought! Ponder the whole earth. A world of some creating mind. Gaze at the stars. Thoughts line the firmament. How great, how wise, how lovely,

# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

FARMERS'

HOME JOURNAL.

JAMES J. MILLER, Editor and Proprietor

Lexington, Ky., : : : : Sept. 10, 1868.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One copy, one insertion, \$1.50  
Each subsequent insertion, 75  
Ten times or less, or a equivalent sum of this  
amount, will be made for advertisements  
containing no more than three lines.  
A copy, or a equivalent sum of this  
amount, will be made for less.  
Editorial notices, 25 cents per line. Spec. 100  
lines. 25 cents per line.

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8  
Largest Circulation of any Paper  
in the West or South!

W. G. TURNER is our Agent in the  
city of Louisville, and will receive adver-  
tisements, subscriptions &c., for Farmers'  
Home Journal; he can be found at National  
Hotel.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Since the transformation of the interior of Odd Fellows Hall in this city into a hand-some and spacious theatre with all modern accessories and the desirable additions of roomy parquette, dress circle and gallery, it has been more appropriately styled the Academy of Music. Persons who have not visited it since the alterations have been completed, can have no conception of the vast improvement that has been effected. The interior has been entirely changed and re-arranged; the painting, fresco work and gilding have been executed with unsurpassed skill and admirable taste, producing a most pleasing impression upon all who enter; the stage has been re-modelled and now, spectacular pieces and all other representations requiring unusual breadth and depth of stage can be effectively brought out. It is throughout, an elegant, spacious and well arranged theatre, and the enterprising managers, Messrs. Pollard & Co. to whose perseverance the great improvement is due, certainly deserve a support from our people commensurate with the efforts they are making to afford them pleasant, refined and instructive entertainment. It will be opened on the 21st of this month, with a talented company comprising a number of the best and most popular actors, male and female in the Union, with S. B. Duffield at their head. Afterwards some of the most celebrated "stars" in the country will be engaged from time to time, as they can be secured.

We refer our readers to the above men-  
tion in another column, and can assure  
them that every representation will be  
strictly couplied with.

SHORT HORNS.—We have received the  
annual catalogue issued by Mr. Wm. War-  
field of this county, the well known suc-  
cessful breeder. Persons who desire to  
purchase Short Horns of the best strains,  
and carefully bred, should procure this cata-  
logue. Berkshire hogs are also bred on  
the farm, and Mr. W's. reputation is a suffi-  
cient guarantee that all animals pur-  
chased from him will be everything repre-  
sented.

Plow manufacturers, farmers, and all  
others interested in plows, will be pleased  
to learn that Mr. Hardin will be at this  
place during the forthcoming fair. We are  
not advised whether he will have his plows  
here or not, but parties wishing further  
information, will see his advertisement and  
can see him in person if they desire to do  
so. This opportunity should not be per-  
mitted to pass unimproved.

NEW FIRM.—It will be seen by reference  
to their advertisement in our paper to-day  
that Messrs. Snyder and Hicks have  
bought out Mr. Purcell and will continue  
the business at the old stand. We know  
them both and can command them to the  
public as clever, upright, energetic young  
men.

DEFERRED.—We are reluctantly com-  
pelled to lay over an interesting article on  
"Spring Barley," and several on "Wheat  
Culture," on account of the crowded con-  
dition of our columns. We will endeavor  
to find room for them as soon as possible.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—A method has  
been patented by which cotton, flax and all  
vegetable fibre can be easily and with but  
little cost, converted into a fabric resem-  
bling horn and ivory. It is admirably  
adapted to the manufacture of combs, buttons,  
picture cases &c.

A WAVE.—At an early hour, one morn-  
ing last week, a colored infant was found  
on the steps of our County Judge's office.  
As soon as the sounding was discovered,  
Judge Graves gave directions for having  
it properly taken care of.

DENTISTRY.—We take pleasure in direct-  
ing attention to the card of Drs. Floore &  
Kelly which appears in our paper. They  
are known as skillful dentists and honor-  
able gentlemen, and deserve liberal patron-  
age.

## BOURBON FAIR.

An immense crowd, day after day; a be-  
wildering array of lovely women, attended  
by noble-looking gallant men; floral Hall  
a bower of brilliant attractions; unsur-  
passed exhibitions in the arena; magni-  
ficient, sleek, broad-backed cattle; high-  
mettled, thoroughbred horses, with all the  
innumerable articles and animals usually  
shown on such occasions—these were the  
irresistible inducements that last week,  
as they have for years, moved thousands  
of our people from this and adjoining  
counties, to make their annual visit to the  
popular trying-place on the grounds of the  
Bourbon Association; to mingle with  
friends, relations and acquaintances, and  
enjoy, grateful the while for such a privilege,  
the open-handed hospitality of the  
Bourbons. What more can we say than is  
written above? Have we not epitomized  
the history of the fair just ended, and in-  
deed of all previous exhibitions there? Like  
the fight at Blenheim, this last fair  
was a glorious victory, and old Bourbon  
proudly sustained its pre-eminence in the  
departments in which it claims to be un-  
approachable. But not content with their  
previous triumphs, in the way of cattle, they  
succeeded this year in excelling all  
previous exhibitions, and presenting what  
was cheerfully conceded by all competent  
judges, the most magnificent display in  
this line, ever witnessed in Kentucky. The  
different rings of horses were received  
on their entry in the arena with applause,  
and they deserved it, for their splendid  
appearance, fine style and action, and  
symmetrical proportions. Especially were  
the harness horses admired, for a Kentuckian's  
first and dearest hope, and his  
greatest pride is to "hold the ribbons" over  
a fast flyer of his own, that can trot low  
down in the figures.

But the place where the brightest and  
rarest attractions were gathered was Floral  
Hall, to which the Directory, with great  
liberality and greater wisdom, admitted  
all articles without entrance fee. Here art  
sent its choicest works, and science its val-  
uable contributions; gardens and green-  
houses were despoiled of their richest and  
loveliest flowers, and delicate hands, with  
cunning skill and exquisite taste, deftly  
wove together the varied lines of the  
fragrant blossoms, to adorn this bower for  
beauty's presence. The fairest daughters  
of the Bourbon nation assembled here, a  
constellation of loveliness more radiant  
than any that ever shone in the heaven of  
Mahomet, or imparted their radiant charms  
to courtly circles to listen to whispered  
words of love beneath the roses. From  
treasures of art and perfumed flowers, the  
eye glanced to the more prosaic, but not  
less useful products of the dairy, iron and  
sewing machines, which were collected in  
great numbers—the *utile cum dulce* were  
happily blended in Floral Hall, and proved  
that the ladies of our State, while enliv-  
eling their aesthetic tastes, are not at all  
deficient in that useful knowledge that  
finds a proper application in a father or  
husband's home. We have visited a great  
many Halls of this kind, but we must con-  
fess that the Bourbon Society succeeded in  
rendering their's more attractive than any  
we have ever before seen. We are glad to  
make this acknowledgment, for we hope  
next season that other associations will  
make the halls on their ground, just as  
interesting.

Last year we gave an account of the  
origin of this old and permanently estab-  
lished Society, and its history up to that  
time. We need say nothing more now, than  
that, the officers of the Association are  
among the best citizens of that county,  
leading farmers and stock raisers, men of  
fine business capacity, and acknowledged  
integrity, who have been indefatigable in  
advancing the interests of the Society, and  
to their energy in a great measure, is its  
great success to be attributed. We need  
scarcely mention now what we forgot to  
say before, that the attendance each day  
was very large and that the providential  
hospitality of the people there was never  
more lavishly displayed.

COTTON.—The Montgomery Advertiser  
says, that the new crop is coming in rapidly,  
the most of it looking bright and good  
conditioned, and selling as follows: full  
middlings, 27c, low middlings 25c. The  
same paper says planters, notwithstanding  
unfavorable prospects for a full crop, are  
willing to sell at ruling prices, and it advises  
them to sell as long as they can real-  
ize 20c, at which price, they can pay ex-  
penses. It is noticed that most of the sup-  
plies received thus far are entirely enveloped  
with bagging, and all planters are  
urged to adopt the plan.

TIDE TOBACCO CROP.—The Paducah  
Herald learns from persons who have re-  
cently traveled extensively through lower  
Kentucky, that the tobacco crop this sea-  
son, will probably be as large again as it  
was last year.

Our thanks are due to Hon. W. A. Duf-  
field, for a copy of the "Second Annual  
Report of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lex-  
ington Railroads." This is a valuable  
document and exhibits in a clear and sat-  
isfactory manner, the management and  
condition of this important road.

## FARMERS' CLUB STOCK SALE.

It will be remembered that, some time  
back, the Farmers' Club of this county de-  
termined to institute yearly sales to be  
conducted under its supervision, at which  
farmers and all others having stock to  
dispose of, would have an opportunity of  
offering their surplus animals with the  
prospect of receiving prices more nearly  
corresponding to their value than they  
would sell for on County court day, when,  
as a rule, only common or inferior horses,  
cattle &c., are offered. As will be seen  
by reference to another column, the first of  
these sales is announced, by the Committee  
entrusted with the direction, to come off  
on the 13th of next month. We earnestly  
hope that the stock owners and  
farmers generally of this and adjoining  
counties, to make their annual visit to the  
popular trying-place on the grounds of the  
Bourbon Association; to mingle with  
friends, relations and acquaintances, and  
enjoy, grateful the while for such a privilege,  
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symmetrical proportions. Especially were  
the harness horses admired, for a Kentuckian's  
first and dearest hope, and his  
greatest pride is to "hold the ribbons" over  
a fast flyer of his own, that can trot low  
down in the figures.

The matter is in the hands of some of  
the first gentlemen of our county, men  
known for their social worth, business capac-  
ity and sterling integrity and their  
connection with it, is an ample guarantee  
that everything will be fairly and satis-  
factorily conducted. If stock is freely en-  
tered, purchasers from home and abroad  
will be present in great numbers, and  
owners of valuable animals will have the  
assurance that appreciative judges will be  
there to bid for their stock and give its  
value. Here is the opportunity so long  
desired, and we repeat the hope that stock  
owners in this and other counties will  
make their entries as soon as possible.—  
This may, and we hope will, prove to be  
the inception of a great and important  
enterprise, by which strangers will be yearly  
attracted from abroad, and a sure, reliable  
and remunerative market afford for all  
who have stock, valuable to be risked for  
sale on County court day. The small  
fee required for registering, will be used  
in defraying unavoidable expenses. This,  
no one will object to, as the advantages to  
be derived will more than compensate  
those entering stock. Let our people re-  
flect on the importance of this enterprise  
and lend their influence to prosecute it to  
success.

## THE STATE FAIR.

We learn that Louisville is crowded with  
visitors from all parts of this and other  
states, attracted thither by the State Fair,  
which commenced on Tuesday last, and  
will continue during the week. Thus far,  
the exhibition has been unusually interest-  
ing, thus confirming our prediction of a  
few weeks ago. The choice animals from  
the most celebrated herds of cattle in Kent-  
ucky, Indiana and Ohio are there, and the  
premium horses of different county fairs,  
will be present to compete for State honors.  
The exhibition of machinery of all kinds,  
we confidently expect, will surpass any  
similar display ever held in this State.  
The large establishments in Louisville,  
Cincinnati and in more distant States, will  
be well represented, and all who take an  
interest in this important branch of me-  
chanical skill and industry, should by all  
means go to the fair. We have not been  
able, up to the time of going to press, to  
receive a detailed report, and cannot there-  
fore speak particularly of the display.  
The exhibition will conclude on Saturday  
with a

## GRAND TOURNAMENT.

which is looked forward to with eager an-  
ticipations by hundreds of gallant young  
gentlemen, who hope by "witching horse-  
manship," and skillful handling of lances,  
to win the first prize, and the more to be  
desired honor of crowning the "Queen of  
Love and Beauty." This will be a brill-  
iant entertainment, and we expect the  
largest attendance of the week there to  
witness it. All necessary arrangements  
have been made to render the occasion inter-  
esting, and a number of young men  
from our State, and probably Tennessee  
and Indiana, will enter the arena as con-  
testants. Three prizes will be awarded—  
first, \$75, second, \$50, and third, \$25, and in  
addition, the successful Knight will be  
furnished with a floral wreath, and invested  
with the proud privilege of crowning the  
"Queen of Love and Beauty." We advise  
all who can possibly spare a day, to go  
down in the morning train from here, and  
witness the entertainment.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.—There is  
not in the Union an institution more  
deservedly popular with parents, guardians  
and the friends of education generally  
than that above named. It is delightfully  
situated in a healthy region and enjoys  
all the advantages that could be desired in  
this respect, and the system of teaching and  
discipline enforced, is admirably  
adapted to secure the mental, moral and  
physical advancement of the pupils. See  
advertisement.

In Florida the late rains have hastened  
the development of the caterpillar, and the  
destruction of the cotton crop, it is now  
conceded, will be rapid and certain. Some  
isolated farms will probably escape in the  
whole or part, but it is believed the crop  
will be about one half or less of what it  
was last year.

AN ENTERPRISING COUNTY.—We were  
rather surprised to learn recently, that the  
people of Breckinridge county, have two,  
thoroughly organized, prosperous, Agricultural  
Associations, in active operation, one at Hardinsburg, the other at Clover-  
port, and that each one will hold a fair this  
season. This fact speaks well for the  
energy and public spirit of the people of this  
county, and places them far ahead of all  
others in this state, in the possession of  
those desirable qualities. The arrange-  
ments for the fairs, are very comprehen-  
sive, and designed to secure the comfort of  
all who may attend, and the premium list  
is very liberal and attractive to exhibitors.  
But even this is not all, for a regular sea-  
son of racing will soon be held over the  
excellent race course, these thorough-going  
people have made around the amphitheatre,  
and grounds at Hardinsburg. This is not  
designed as a trial for mere scrubs and  
quarter horses, but a regular race meeting,  
at which some of the best horses and leading  
turpines in the state will be present.  
Where is there another county in Kentucky  
that has shown as many evidences of  
liberality and public spirit as Breckinridge.  
We would like to become better acquainted  
with such a people, and if some friend there  
will send us catalogues of the fairs, and give us more information in regard  
to what we have spoken of, we will  
take it as a favor.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The first bale of new cotton was received  
in Nashville on the 4th.

U. S. Commissioner Rollins, Internal  
Revenue, was arrested a few days ago,  
for complicity in whisky frauds.

Panthers have appeared near Corydon,  
Missouri.

Out of 1,320 head of cattle examined at  
Chicago last week, 7 only were diseased.

The Chinese embassy will sail for Europe  
on the 9th.

The Hartford Live Stock Insurance com-  
pany have made an assignment.

The cattle disease has entirely dis-  
appeared from Buffalo.

The sugar crop of Louisiana will amount  
to over 10,000 hogsheads this year.

It is now conceded that there will be no  
September session of Congress.

Governor Stevenson was inaugurated  
with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday  
last at Frankfort.

Over a seventh part of the State of Mis-  
sissippi is advertised for sale under exec-  
ecution.

Frank Queen, the stakeholder, has de-  
clared the Metcalf and Coburn match a  
draw.

It is reported that rich gold diggers have  
been discovered in Clermont county, Ohio,  
and much excitement prevails in the vicinity.

Advices from Sangamon county, and  
other localities in Southern Illinois, say  
that the cattle disease is still prevailing  
there.

Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, one of the leading  
men of the country intellectually and  
politically, died at his residence in Hart-  
ford, Connecticut on the 3d instant.

Several trains on the Santa Fe route were  
attacked and captured by Indians one day  
last week.

Upwards of seventy children together  
with a dozen or more adults were poisoned  
in Boston a few days ago, by eating castor  
beans for pea nuts; it is thought half of  
them will die.

The boll worm is committing serious  
depredations in the cotton fields of North-  
ern Mississippi.

The new rice crop is being harvested in  
Georgia and promises well.

The cattle disease has abated in Illinois  
since the importation of Texas cattle has  
been prohibited.

The cotton crop of Texas will amount  
to 175,000 bales, the largest crop for years.

The sweet potato crop in the South will  
be a very large one.

It has been discovered that cattle have  
been smuggled into New York City, by  
way of Weehawken, without being in-  
spected.

The refreshment stands on the Ohio State  
Fair Grounds, at Toledo, have been let.  
The twenty-seven stands brought \$4,250.

Parties are in the St. Louis market buy-  
ing choice wheat and holding it for future  
advance. They have the impression that  
only a small portion of the new crop in  
the West is of superior quality.

Twenty-five persons, nearly equally di-  
vided as to sex, started for Kansas last  
week from Newark, N. J. It is intended  
to form a settlement in the vicinity of  
Juniper City, where land will be taken  
under the Homestead act.

At the Fashion Course, Long Island,  
Saturday, a trot came off between the  
brown mare, Mary Sayres, the chestnut geld-  
ing Charley, the gray gelding Prescott  
and the brown stallion Naugatough. The  
latter sold highest in the pools, and came  
out last, being distanced in the third heat.  
The race was won by the mare, her best  
mile being in 2:51<sup>1/2</sup>.

## STATE NEWS.

The Hickman Ky. Courier says: "We  
learn that in some parts of this county the  
late corn is being considerably damaged  
by grasshoppers. The older corn is not  
damaged by them, and fortunately the  
crop of this county is in this unbroken condition.  
They exist in such immense swarms  
as to entirely strip large fields of every  
blade in some places."

Three thousand four hundred and ten  
barrels of whisky have been sold in Bour-  
bon and Harrison counties during the last  
week, at prices from \$90 to \$82 per barrel,  
subject to tax.

The Bowling Green Ky. Democrat, of  
the 4th, says that on Wednesday night of  
this week the wooden mills and factory at  
South Union,

# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

## New Advertisements.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC, *Odd Fellows' Hall.*

POLLARD & CO., Lessors and Managers.

#### GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

THE above Hall, which is a very splendidly fitted, at an expense of over \$15,000, will be opened on the night of SEPTEMBER 21st, 1868, with a first-rate theatrical Company, just organized in New York, by

#### MR. S. B. DUFFIELD.

Who has been, for many years, connected with theatrical interests, and the highly understand the business.

#### A NEW DROP CURTAIN.

Will form an attractive feature. The Orchestra will be composed of the best musical talent that can be obtained.

During the season a succession of Stars will appear.

Tickets.....50cts.

Reserved seats.....75cts.

Seats can be secured by application at the Box Office, or by addressing the Managers, through the office, previous to the 21st.

Sept 9-22.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on

Thursday, September 24th, 1868,

at the residence of John B. Omit, four miles northeast of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Mulberry and consolation pike, the following property:

#### SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES,

14 head of Mules, among them 5 head of work mules.

15 head of Cattle, some No. 1 cattle cows.

One Yoke of Oxen.

Twenty-five Hogs, ready for feeding.

Two Jacks and one Dinet.

120 acres of land in the field; all the farming implements; household and kitchen furniture; one new piano, and some fine new furniture; four bonds of Mulberry Bank Company, eighteen shares of the Mulberry Bank Company; 18 shares in the Mathewson and Conington Bank Company, one share in the Shelby A. & M. Association. At the same time we will sell the farm on which said Omit resides, containing about

#### 300 Acres of No. 1 Land,

with good improvements, and in a fine state of civilization. The farm is susceptible of division—two hundred acres of improved will be sold separately. Plenty of timber on each tract, and a young orchard of 100 fruit trees on the improved tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. W. OFFITT,  
SAM'L HANNA,  
Assignees of John B. Omit,  
Ben K. Bailey, Auctioneer. 17-21 Shelby Sen.

#### FIRST ANNUAL Stock Sale

Under the direction of the

#### Farmers' Club.

All who desire to dispose of their stock at this sale, and earnestly request to do so, just as soon as possible, and make their entries at the Farmers' Home Journal office, where the books are now open, and all information can be procured. The sale will take place on the

13th of October, 1868.

Every effort will be made to render this sale entirely satisfactory, and it will be an excellent opportunity for disposing of stock, it is hoped that all who can will contribute to make the first sale a success, and ensure their continuance. Entries can be made on the 3d of October, and a small fee will be required from each person, just sufficient to pay the necessary expenses.

ISAAC C. VANMETER,  
WM. WABFIELD,  
JOHN B. STORY,  
W. D. GAY,  
Committee, 17-21 Shelby Sen.

W.M. PERNER, LEVI T. RODES

#### FURNELL & RODES,

Booksellers, Stationers

#### PRINTERS.

No. 23 East Main St., Lexington.

HAVE for sale, wholesale and retail, a large, varied and well-selected stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books,

Also a large assortment of Inks, Stationery, Envelopes, Blank Books, Paper Bags, of all sizes, Wrapping Paper, and all articles pertaining to writing and business. A fine print upon the best paper, and the best style of writing and Visiting Cards, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, &c.

The public and trade generally are invited to examine our stock of goods, and we feel confident that we can give entire satisfaction, and will favor us with a call. Special inducements extended to wholesale buyers, teachers, and the clergy.

17-18—Sept 3-14.

#### FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale privately the farm upon which I reside, four miles from the city, near the Richmond turnpike, containing

One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

of good land, in good condition, mostly in grass, with comfortable improvements, plenty of water, wood and stone, young orchard, and small fruits.

17-18—Sept 3-14.

W. HALLEY SMITH,

SAWED LATH—reduced price.

T. C. LUNON & CO.

100,000 BEST QUALITY OF SHINGLES—at reduced price.

T. C. LUNON & CO.

100 BBL'S HYDRAULIC CEMENT—at reduced price.

T. C. LUNON & CO.

100 BBL'S WHITE LIME—at reduced price.

T. C. LUNON & CO.

A. ISO, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER OF Paris, Coal, Corn, Barley, Hay, and Oats, delivered in any quantity. T. C. LUNON & CO., 17-18—Sept 3-14—City papers copy.

\$800,00.

A SPLENDID and powerful Cabinet Organ for sale. Apply to C. W. G., Box 50, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED.

A few thousand bushels of IRISH POTATOES wanted by WOOLFOLK & CRAIG, 17-18—Sept 3-14.

## CARPETINGS, WALL PAPERS! OIL CLOTHS.

### NEW ERA IN THE CARPET TRADE

AT THE

## EMPORIUM CARPET HALL!

Low Prices! Prompt Pay!

...

Desirous of doing as large a business as possible, I am prepared to offer unparalleled inducements to persons wanting goods in my line. I buy from first hands for cash, that, with my long experience in the trade, enables me to sell at lower prices than can be had elsewhere.

I will pay any one's expenses to New York or Cincinnati who can buy goods in my line at lower prices than I will sell for.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Carpeting, I can sell at lower rates than in the Spring. I have just returned from New York with a large supply of Goods for Fall Trade.

#### NOTE MY PRICES

AND SEE THE

#### GREAT REDUCTION.

Last Spring's Prices. Present Prices.

Eng. Tap, Brussels, \$1.75, reduced to \$1.50.  
Three Ply, 2.00, " 1.75  
All wool, two ply, 1.00, " 0.75  
Extra two ply, 1.25, " 1.00

Brussels, one yard wide, 50 cents, the same goods that elsewhere are extensively advertised and sold at \$1.00 per yard. Special attention of those that are in want of a good and cheap Carpet, is called to these Goods.

Turkish Twill, Royal Damask Venetian—something very handsome for Halls and Stairs.

#### LOOK AT THE

#### IMMENSE REDUCTION,

IN THE PRICES OF

#### WALL PAPERS.

Last Spring's Prices. Present Prices.

Emb. Gold Double Ground, \$2.50, red'd \$1.75  
" " " 2.00, " 1.50  
" " " Singl, " 1.50, " 85  
" " " " 1.25, " 75  
" " " " 1.00, " 50

Ex. Satin, double finish, 10, " 25  
Fine, " 6, " 55, " 20  
Common Satin, 11, " 10

The stock on hand is very large and select.

Rooms prepared on short notice.

#### OIL CLOTHS.

#### PRICES REDUCED.

Extra heavy Sheets, \$2.50, reduced to \$2.00

Heavy, " 2.00, " 1.50

Extra medium, 1.75, " 1.25

Good Cloths, 1.25, " 85

Common, 75, " 50

FARMERS who want to rich should save every penny they can. Enough can be saved in one day to pay for a new house.

It will not cost you a cent to make your own.

It will not cost you a cent to make your own.

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# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

## Domestic Economy.

CLOTH COVERS FOR MILK PANS.—A lady correspondent of the Western Rural, who has been frequently troubled with flies and other insects falling into her milk, has ascertained that cloth covers, which can be easily made, will effectively protect the contents of the pans. She says:

Take a piece of cotton cloth, new or old and cut it enough larger than the milk pan to put in a hem—this can be ascertained by laying the pan on the cloth, top of pan downward; run a cord in the hem and draw it up a little, then it is ready for use. After putting the cover on the pan, tighten the cord, and tie in one knot, when this is done nothing can get into your milk.

You will also find these covers very convenient to cover other things. If you wish to set anything away, you need not look a long time for a towel to put over the dish; just use one of your milk covers. They are always ready. Of course they must be washed often.

I find these covers very beneficial when a person burns coal, as no coal dust can get through them, besides they help to keep the milk from freezing in cold weather.

CLEANING TRIPES.—In removing the stomach, be careful to keep the outside clean. Shake the contents well out through a small hole, and put in a quantity of unslacked lime about the size of a coffee cup with about two gallons of water. Place it in a tub of water, and agitate fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the lime is well slaked. A slight scraping will then remove the inside skin. The slaking lime takes out all odor, and makes the tripe nice and soft. After cutting up and washing well, it is ready for boiling, and may then be pickled in vinegar, or kept in salt water, to be cleaned daily, and to be cooked like sonse, or broiled like steak, buttered and peppered; or be dipped in butter and fried.

CORN MEAL RUSK.—Among the many delicacies in the form of bread, which render the enjoyment of breakfast so acceptable, we know of none more deserving of notice than the one prepared according to the following recipe:—Take six cupfuls of corn meal, four of flour, two of molasses and one tea-spoonful of saleratus; mix the whole together, and knead it into dough; then make two cakes; bake them as you would pone, for three-quarters of an hour; and you will have one of the most grateful descriptions of bread that ever graced the table. Have used it for fifteen years.

KILLING FLIES.—Although late in the season, we give the following as the plan of an Illinois correspondent of the Rural, who says his wife keeps their house entirely clear of the annoying buzzers by practicing it.

Take one egg, one tea-spoonful of molasses, one large tea-spoonful of ground black pepper; beat up together in a plate, and set where flies can get at it. You will be surprised to see how it will make them fizz out.

ALWAYS use good sweet butter, dripping or lard, for pie or pudding crust. Some persons entertain the mistaken notion, that butter which cannot be eaten on bread will do very well for paste; on the contrary, the baking or boiling of rancid fat increases the bad flavor. It is a good plan to wash the butter in clean spring water before using it. Make two or three holes with a fork in the cover of your pies, that the steam may escape.

TOMATO KETCHUP.—One peck of tomatoes, one great spoonful of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg each, half a large spoonful of black pepper, half a tea-spoonful of cayenne, and a pint and a half of vinegar. Stew the tomatoes and strain them, and then add the spice and vinegar. This will make three bottles.

BED BUGS.—Gather up the corners of the sheets after they have all gathered around you, shake them down into the middle and put a piece of ice among them. Directly you will see them standing on their longest legs thrashing themselves to keep warm. If it is a late hour of the night you may lay down and sleep quietly the rest of the night, as it will be several hours before they will be ready for another onslaught.

Benzine, it is well known, will destroy parasitic and other noxious insects, but is apt to irritate the skin. By making an emulsion of 10 parts benzine, 5 of soap and 5 of water, a solution will be obtained, not injurious to the animal, but which by a few applications will destroy effectively ring worm, mange, tetter and other afflictions.

BOILED CHICKENS.—Clean nicely; cover them with cold water; set them over a slow fire, and skim well. Boil very tender and if you wish broth, put a little rice in the water, boil an hour before you take them from the fire.

CLEANING TIN-WARE.—Acid should never be employed to clean tin-ware, because they attack the metal and remove it from the iron of which it forms a thin coat. Rub the articles first with rotten-stone and sweet oil, then finish with whitening and a piece of soft leather. Nothing else will give so good a polish.

PUGS FEET.—Boil four pug's feet until the bones drop out. Draw out the long bones and place them in a dish to cool. Split each foot, take the liquor in which it is boiled, add the juice of a lemon and some salt, and turn over the feet. They may be dipped in batter and fried in salt pork.

PICKLING CORN.—Green corn may be kept the year round, by pickling it with the husk on, in brine strong enough to preserve cucumbers, care being taken to cover it with brine.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN COFFEE.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth; put to it a small lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gradually so that it may not curdle. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

THE quality of pie-crust depends much on the baking. If the oven be too hot, the paste, besides being burned, will fall; if too slack, it will be soddened, and consequently heavy.

WATER GROCER.—Mix a large spoonful of oat meal by degrees into a pint of water and when smooth boil it.

## Drug Stores.

### NEW DRUG STORE.

#### OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Lexington, Kentucky.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A FRESH stock

#### Pure Drugs,

#### Paints, Oils,

#### Varnishes,

And everything pertaining to a first-class Drug House.

### Fancy Articles.

We have a complete assortment of Toilet articles, consisting of

#### Combs,

#### Brushes,

#### Perfumery,

#### Soaps,

#### &c. &c.

### PHARMACY.

Special attention paid to the preparation of

#### Physician's Prescriptions,

by experienced Pharmacists, at all hours of the day and night.

SKILLMAN & CANNON,  
v1m2-tf

#### D. T. & J. B. MORTON,

#### Druggists and Booksellers

NO. 303 MAIN STREET,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PHYSICIANS, Farmers, and Dealers in Medicines, Books, Paints, &c., to their establishment

#### FOR PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals and Fresh Books,

the lowest cash prices will be charged.

#### Pure White Lead,

#### Linseed Oil,

#### Turpentine,

#### Varnishes,

Window Glass, Putty, &c.,

Furnished at very small profits for cash by

D. T. & J. B. MORTON,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

#### Miscellaneous.

### NEW YORK COLLEGE

#### OF

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS,

CHARTERED 1857.

NO. 205 Lexington Avenue,

FOURTH SESSION, 1868, and 1869.

#### FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

J. Busteed, M. D., V. S. President and Prof. of Animal Physiology.

A. L. Linton, M. D., V. S., Prof. Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery.

L. D. Mason, M. D., Prof. Physiology.

A. Large, M. D., M. B. C. V. S. L. Prof. Theory and practice of Medicine of the horse, and other domestic animal.

Paul D. Welles, M. D., Prof. Surgical Pathology.

Samuel R. Percy, Prof. Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Alex. W. Stein, M. D., Prof. Comparative Histology.

James L. Robertson, M. D. V. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The regular course of lectures will commence in October, 1868, and continue until the latter part of February, 1869. Private lectures are delivered every day, and illustrated by actual cases of disease, with the best specimens of animal and human anatomy.

Directions for the study of Comparative Anatomy will commence early in November, and continue during the whole session. For particular information apply to A. LIAFARD, M. D. V. S. Registrar.

v2m2-tv1

#### A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

#### FASHIONABLE DRESS

#### AND

#### Cloak Making,

Miss C. Johnes & Mrs. F. N. Sheppard,

Have taken the commodious rooms on Market Street, opposite the Northern Bank, and next door to Mrs. Ketchum's, where they are now prepared to carry on

#### Fashionable Dress Making,

in all its branches. They have secured the services of several assistants of acknowledged taste and long experience, and as they will be in constant receipt of

#### THE LATEST STYLES,

they feel entirely confident of their ability to

please those who may entrust their orders to them.

Machin embroidery and flogging done to order.

v2m2-tv1

#### DR. SNEDAKER,

Office—Main street, in Milward's New Building.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

v1m2-tv1

## Educational.

### Bourbon Female Institute,

#### PARIS, KENTUCKY,

Wm. Aylette Buckner & Bro. Principals.

THE next session of the Bourbon Institute will begin on the first Monday in October and continue for a period of eight months, or thirty-two weeks, without intermission, except one week at Christmas.

After careful consideration, we have deemed it advisable to change our session, and accordingly ask from our patrons, and indeed a careful consideration of the following reasons, which have influenced us in making this change. While there may possibly be some disadvantages attending it, the change is in its favor more than can balance them.

It is our desire to have our school in the most systematic manner; to give it the reputation of an institution where young ladies may be taken through a course of the most rigid and thorough mental discipline, and when nothing less than the highest order of ability and capacity in the school shall be taught in it. Limiting our session to eight months, we can with determination, insist upon the closest, continual application, upon exclusive attention to school duties, and upon the

MOST PERFECT ORDER

and regularity possible to be attained. We can do this with the assurance of success, for we believe in the importance of success, and we believe in the great value of education.

With less tax upon the physical strength of teacher and pupil, we can accomplish the same end, with less time, we can inscribe double the amount of study and application, and in all respects establish a more successful and more useful school.

Both the physical and mental development of the young are frequently overlooked in the great anxiety to push them hurriedly through their studies. There can be no question but that eight months' continual application and confinement to the school-room during the year is quite sufficient to give a full education. The time of the year is the best time for training, a greater advance may be made in the acquisition of knowledge and in mental discipline in that time than is usually done in nine or ten months.

Both mind and body are better prepared for study in education than in any other pursuit. By commencing our session on the first of October, and closing the first of June, we avoid the dry, hot weather of June, July, August and September; thus giving those four months as a time of rest and recuperation.

With the increased energy which we feel confident we can inspire in pupil and teacher, we can accomplish more in eight months than in nine or ten, and with less injury to the health of the pupil. Many of our most prominent educators are adopting the same views, and we venture to predict that the time will not be long before all the schools will be limited to our session of eight months.

By reference to our charges, and a comparison with former charges, it will be seen that the price of board and tuition has been reduced in a greater ratio than has the session.

For further information apply to

E. KIRBY SMITH, Principal,  
Newcastle, Henry County, Kentucky.

Students will leave the cars at Fairview, on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, when omnibus will convey them to Newcastle.

E. K. S.

n11-v2-tm

THE KIRBY SMITH'S

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

NEWCASTLE, Henry County, Kentucky.

On September 15th, 1868, Kirby Smith, with a

corps of assistants, whose qualifications, and the

highest order, will open at Newcastle, Kentucky.

A Military Academy for Boys

Newcastle is located in the healthy, blue-grass

region of Henry County, equi-distant (4 miles) from the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington and the

Frankfort & Louisville Railroads, connected with each by a good Mid-American Pike, and about two hours travel by rail, from Louisville.

The Academy buildings, owned by himself, are

of modern construction, admirably adapted for

school purposes, and situated on the suburbs of the

town. The standard of education will aim at

THOROUGHNESS IN EVERY BRANCH

to be determined by impartial and searching ex-

aminations. The discipline will be strictly mili-

tary, requiring punctuality and promptness in

the performance of duty.

For further information apply to

E. KIRBY SMITH, Principal.

v2m3

St. Mathews Institute,

FOR

Young Ladies,

NEAR LOUIS

# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

## Stock For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

I have 96 No. 1 two year old cattle for sale, at my farm, 14 miles from Lexington, and 4 miles from Winchester, on the Lexington and Winches-  
ter Pike. THOS. C. VANMETER, 15-1m.

### I AM BREEDING,

AND shall have at all times for sale, PURE  
BRED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,  
of very superior quality. W. R. DUNCAN,  
Towanda, Ill.

### COTSWOLD SHEEP.

FOR SALE—A few pure Cotswold Sheep and  
Ewes, at my farm in Shelby County, Ky., on the  
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, near Emin-  
ence. THO. G. DUNLAP.

### OAKLAND HERD.

CHOICE SHORT HORNS, of the most valuable  
strains of blood, for sale. Also a number of  
fine BARKER PIGS. Catalogues furnish-  
ed upon application. D. Mc MILLIAN,  
v2n9-6m. Xenia, Ohio.

### SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A few Southdown Sheep, at from \$15 to \$40,  
boxed and delivered on the cars, either grey  
or black faced. Address, L. E. BROWN,  
v2n6. Eminence, Ky.

### CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

JUST received and for sale, a few purebred,  
White Chester Pigs, from \$20 to \$25 apiece,  
boxed and delivered on the cars. Address,  
BROWN & TUTT, Eminence, Ky.

### FOR SALE.

A superior pure breed two year old Alderney bull,  
and five good two and three year old Tur-  
ham heifers, at my farm, five miles west of Lex-  
ington. T. C. VANMETER. v2n11'

### FOE SALE.

Short-Horn Cattle, Jacks & Jennies,  
At my Farm, 2 miles from Paris, on Ford's Mill  
Road, Bourbon County, Ky. JAMES HALL.

### FOR SALE.

A FEW PURE COTSWOLD RAMS, AT MY  
farm, in Shelby County, Kentucky, on Louis-  
ville and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, near  
Eminence. S. T. DRANE.

### FOR SALE.

ENGLISH Chester Hogs and Alderney cattle.—  
The Hogs took the premium at the State Fair  
of 1867. The Alderney Cattle are pure breed, and  
all colors. Address, A. G. HERR,  
St. Matthews P. O., Jefferson County, Ky.

### FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.  
have constantly on hand and for sale, Durham  
and Alderney Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, and Cot-  
swold Sheep. Pure blood and at reasonable prices.  
GEO. M. BEDFORD, Paris, Ky.

### FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED Horses, short-horned Cat-  
tle, Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, at Wood-  
burn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.  
v2n11-12

### FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORNED Cattle, Southdown and Cot-  
swold Sheep, at my farm, near Lexington, Ky.  
Catalogues sent on application. W. M. WARFIELD.

### FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORNED Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and  
Berkshire Hogs, at my farm, near Houston  
Station, Kentucky Central Railroad. E. G. BEDFORD.

### Miscellaneous.

HENRY SCHAEFFER. W. E. JOHNS  
Late with S. Edenheim,  
NEW MUSIC TORE.  
SCHAFFER & JOHNS,  
No. 7 Upper Street, Norton's Block,  
DEALERS IN

### Pianos, Sheet Music,

AND  
Music Books,  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of all kinds.  
Violin and Guitar Strings, of the best quality,  
received monthly from the importers. Oval and  
Square Frames, all sizes. Travelling, Work, and  
Key Boxes.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.  
Orders by mail promptly filled.  
v2n9-6m

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Flooring & Planing Mill  
MILLS, LOUGHEAD & CO.,  
368, 370 & 372, West Third Street,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Portable Buildings, Door, Sash and Shutter  
Manufacturers.  
AND BUILDING MATERIALS IN GENERAL.  
Also, Contractors and Builders.  
v2n15-2m.

### NAPOLEON III.

THE highest flavored, most productive, and best  
Strawberry for Amateur culture. Plants by  
mail, postage paid \$3 per dozen, send for descriptive  
Circular, with list of all the new and valuable  
strawberries and other small fruits and general  
catalogue of nursery stock. H. W. M. J. EVANS & CO., Nurseries and  
seedsmen, York, Penn.  
v2n11-2m.

### SEED WHEAT.

WE have in store, and offer for sale the follow-  
ing varieties of seed wheat: McChesney,  
Baden, Lambs, Mediterranean, Kentucky White,  
Hill, Michigan White &c. Also a superior quality  
of tall barley for seed. H. T. THOMSON, McCHESNEY, & CO.,  
150. Lexington, Ky.

Pickett Tobacco Warehouse,  
SPRATT & CO., PROPRIETORS,  
CORNER EIGHTH AND MAIN STREET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

G. SPRAETT,  
JNO. P. GRAY,  
CHAS. A. BRIDGES,  
W. O. WHITTINGHAM,  
v2n11-12

### FOR SALE.

A lot of choice WHITE RYE for seed, by  
WOOLFOLK & CRAIG

15-3t

## State and County Fairs.

### WARREN COUNTY.

THE second annual exhibition of the Warren  
County Agricultural and Mechanical Association  
will be held near Bowling Green, commencing  
on

Tuesday, September 29th, 1868,  
and continuing four days. The premiums offered  
are liberal and comprehensive. The amphitheater  
is one of the largest in the State. For catalogue  
apply to the Secretary at Bowling Green. A card  
will welcome extended to all.

PLEASANT J. POTTER, President,  
W. M. COOK, Secretary.

### BARREN COUNTY.

THE eleventh annual Fair of the South Ken-  
tucky Fair Ground Association will be held on  
their grounds, near Glasgow, commencing on

Tuesday, October 6th, 1868,  
and continuing four days. The grounds have  
been enlarged and improved, and every at-  
tendance afforded a place to stay at. The  
premiums this year are fifty per cent. larger than  
any heretofore given by the Association. For  
catalogue of premiums address the Secretary.

ZION R. HUGGINS, President,  
W. L. PORTER, Secretary.

### CARROLL COUNTY.

THE second annual exhibition of the Carroll  
County Agricultural and Mechanical Association  
will be held near Carrollton, Ky., on

Tuesday, September 29th, 1868,  
and continue five days. Premiums liberal. Catalogues  
ready for delivery, and sent post paid to  
all interested. Every arrangement has been made  
to secure comfort to visitors, and to make the  
exhibition interesting. A premium of \$500 is offered  
for the best trotting horse mare or gelding. By  
order of the Board. T. W. RATES, President.

L. B. HARRIS, Secretary.

### HENDERSON COUNTY.

The Henderson Fair will be held at Henderson,  
Tuesday, October 6th.

The Premium list is  
large and comprehensive, amounting to \$1,000,  
embracing Agriculture and Mechanics, Domestic  
Manufacturers and every description of Stock.  
This bids fair to be the most interesting fair ever  
held on the grounds.

JOHN FUNK, President,  
HENRY LYNE, Secretary.

### OWEN COUNTY.

THE Owen County Union Agricultural and  
Mechanical Association will hold their seventh  
annual exhibition on their Fair grounds near New  
Lexington, Ky., commencing on

Tuesday, October 6th, 1868,  
and continue five days. Catalogues of premiums  
have been prepared and will be ready by application  
to the Secretary at New Liberty. Premiums liberal  
and general. Every arrangement has been  
made to make the Fair one of the most interesting  
ever held by the Association.

M. J. WILLIAMS, President,  
J. P. ORR, Jr., Secretary.

### SIMPSON COUNTY.

THE first annual exhibition of the Simpson Co.  
Agricultural and Mechanical Association will  
commence on their fair grounds, one mile north  
of Frankfort, Ky.,

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868,  
and continue five days. Premium list will be  
ready by the first day of August, and can be had  
upon application to the Secretary.

W. C. MONTAGUE, President.

D. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

### SCOTT COUNTY.

THE Scott County Agricultural and Mechanical  
Association will hold its annual exhibition  
near Georgetown, commencing on

Tuesday, September 15th, 1868,  
and continue three days. The premium list is  
liberal, comprehensive, and can be obtained by  
applying to the Secretary.

J. S. SINCLAIR, President,  
H. S. PARKS, Secretary.

### WOOLFOLK & CRAIG,

General Commission Merchants,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Grain, Provisions and Produce.

They are prepared to buy, store, or ship, all  
kinds of Grain and Produce on the most favor-  
able terms. Their location being on the Lexington  
and Louisville Railroad, it gives them unsurpassed  
facilities for handling Grain, and their Warehouse  
being fire-proof, and dry, they can be  
assured of insurance on their building,  
and can have any thing stored with them covered  
by insurance on the most favorable terms.

Send Wheat Department.

In this department we now have some 15 to 20  
varieties, among them the celebrated Troy Wheat,  
and all the best home varieties. We have also the  
best Rye Seed.

Farmers who have Grain to dispose of are  
requested to give us a call, at our office on West  
Main Street.

BUCK REESE. C. F. CANNON. S. W. WILLIAMS.

REESE, CANNON & CO.,

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS.

None but first-class Insurance Companies  
represented.

Life, Fire and Inland Insurance

offered on most favorable terms. Especially  
favorable insurance afforded to FARM PROPERTY.  
Give us a call before applying elsewhere. Office  
the Sheriff's Office, Lexington, Ky.

at 2n15-3m.

NAPOLEON III.

THE highest flavored, most productive, and best  
Strawberry for Amateur culture. Plants by  
mail, postage paid \$3 per dozen, send for descriptive  
Circular, with list of all the new and valuable  
strawberries and other small fruits and general  
catalogue of nursery stock. H. W. M. J. EVANS & CO., Nurseries and  
seedsmen, York, Penn.

v2n11-2m.

Patent Excelsior Churn!

THE BEST EVER USED!!

ONE great advantage in this Churn, is that it  
Works the butter entirely free from  
the buttermilk!

Wherever they have been introduced, they have  
given entire satisfaction.

An examination of the principle on which they are constructed, will  
convince any one of their vast superiority.

They are of different sizes, and consist of the best  
material. For sale by J. L. GILMORE,

Main Street.

v2n12-2m.

SEED WHEAT.

WE have in store, and offer for sale the follow-  
ing varieties of seed wheat: McChesney,  
Baden, Lambs, Mediterranean, Kentucky White,  
Hill, Michigan White &c. Also a superior quality  
of tall barley for seed. H. T. THOMSON, McCHESNEY, & CO.,  
150. Lexington, Ky.

Pickett Tobacco Warehouse,  
SPRATT & CO., PROPRIETORS,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

G. SPRAETT,  
JNO. P. GRAY,  
CHAS. A. BRIDGES,  
W. O. WHITTINGHAM,

v2n11-12

FOR SALE.

A lot of choice WHITE RYE for seed, by  
WOOLFOLK & CRAIG

15-3t

## Lexington Advertisements.

### GREAT SALE

AT

EMPORIUM CARPET HALL,

LEXINGTON, KY.

### PRICES REDUCED!

DURING the next six weeks I will offer great  
bargains to

CASH CUSTOMERS, IN

CARPETINGS,

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

LACE AND

DAMASK CURTAINS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

I am in need of money, and in order to raise it,  
will sell goods at

### LOWER PRICES

received can be purchased elsewhere. I have this day

received a large supply of

INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

Call and examine the stock.

NO TROUBLE to Show Goods.

## Desirable Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately the farm upon which I reside, four miles from the city of Lexington, and farm is one-half-mile from the Harrodsburg turnpike, and adjoining the farms of Gen. Gray, D. B. Headley, Marcus Downing and others, and contains

## 172 Acres

and some deer. It is mostly in grass, is well fenced and finely watered with plenty of timber and firewood. There was running water through the entire farm during the drought of last season. There is upon the place a young oak, over 100 years old, with a fair supply of wild timber. The house of which is comparatively new, good and substantial, containing eight rooms, with kitchen and store room attached; the out-houses are good and sufficient. The neighborhood is intelligent and refined, the climate hills, and not inconvenient. Taken altogether there is not a more desirable farm of the same size in the State.

If the farm is not sold by the 10th of November, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder with the stock, Crop and Farming Utensils.

Possession to suit the purchaser. Payment easy.

John D. RAYDEN.

105-11

## PUBLIC SALE

OF

## VALUABLE HORSE STOCK,

MULE COLTS, SULKY & HARNESS,

Will be sold without reserve.

On Saturday, 19th of September, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Champséide, Lexington, Ky.

## Eight Good Young Work Mares.

Excellent breeders, believed to be with foal by my Jock, and their eight mule colts, very good.

## ONE NO. 1 SADDLE MARE.

One very fine hungry mare, four years old, by Con sternation; 3 superior 2-year-old fillies, well broken to single and double harness, one a Mangin one by the knight of St. George, one by the Lawless horse, and two by Josh Bell; two bay Mangin horses, same age, and two by Lawless, both very fine. Also Edwin Forest, Jr., 8 years old, drives well, is a fine mover, and one of the best breeders in the State. He and his colts will show for them selfs upon day of sale; also, a new light track sulky, and lines set for mule harness.

Tenns., 30 days note, well secured, negotiable and payable in either of the Lexington banks.

D. G. CHRISTIAN.

1661

## DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

## "ROSADALIS"

Recommended by

## THE BEST PHYSICIANS

AND THE

## LEADING MEN AND NEWSPAPERS

throughout the country.

Read the Following from

## "BRICK POMEROY'S" Paper,

The LaCrosse Democrat, May 12th, 1868.

## ROSADALIS.

We never recommend a thing to the public until we know just what it is, and that is why, having the greatest confidence in the preparation, we can earnestly recommend it to the public. Dr. Lawrence's celebrated extract of Rosadalis.

It is unrivaled as a blood purifier, and is a certain cure for scrofula in all its various forms, chronic rheumatism, sore eyes, eruptions of the skin, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. After a trial, leading every disease, both in strength and in time, it restores the system to a healthy and vigorous condition, and never pro duces the slightest injury in any shape.

"Unlike patent quack medicines, the Rosadalis is not composed of unknown ingredients, but is a pure, safe, and reliable medicine, well known and published, and wrapped about each bottle, and wherever it has been introduced the Medical Faculty have most highly recommended it.

Dr. Lawrence has thousands of the best kind of testimonials from sufferers who have been relieved by the use of this extract. It has been so long used, became a little known, it was extensively used, and the manufacturers found it necessary to remove to Baltimore, in order to be able to supply the demand.

"Besides, is everything that is claimed for it, when compared by its rapid sale, and the good reputation it has already obtained, Dr. A. J. Lawrence & Co., sole proprietors and manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully Yours,

ROBERT PETER.

Prof. Chemistry and Physics, in Ken tucky University.

Mr. DESHLER:—If you should prefer to add that I have ordered a rod, to be erected by you, to my house in this county, you may so state in a brief note to my certificate.

The house is of two stories; the lower story about twelve feet, the upper story about ten feet. I should need two points, &c.

Respectfully, ROBERT PETER.

LINCOLN, Ky., July 27, 1868.

R. M. KELLY, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having carefully read Dr. Peter's commendation of Hall's Patent Lightning Rod, and having myself examined its construction, and had the views of the inventor explained to me, I have no hesitation in endorsing all that Dr. Peter says of it.

Believing it has the merits claimed for it, I am moved by feelings of humanity to urge its universal adoption, as the best human security against casualties from lightning. It is certainly the best lightning rod I have ever examined.

Respectfully Yours,

ROBERT PETER.

President College of Arts, Kentucky University.

SIR DAVID BROWSTER, the highest English authority on the subject, in his "Lightning" we can find this relevant sentence: "A lightning rod is of supreme irresistible power, and a resolution to give it the fullest and truest passport. We must supply it, in fact, with a railway of metal, the only species of road upon which it can travel with safety and speed."—The common practice of using a single line of iron rods, is a gross imperfection. In securing buildings, one or more spacious channels of conduction should be applied systematically along the walls. These main channels should consist of stout copper tubing, the iron earth-rod, being either a single rod or a jointed bundle well secured. When thus employed the joints must be well secured. These lines of conduction should be secured immediately against the buildings, and not be placed a distance from the roof, nor through pipes or glass, or other materials. The copper and iron rods, when well secured, complete the circuit of a general mass up to the point required for a full transmission of a shock of lightning without intermediate explosion, and, therefore, the closer the conductor is applied to the walls the better. The notion of a lightning rod being a mere iron rod, by insulating the conductor from its walls, is evidently futile, and can only arise from a false view of the nature of the electrical discharge, which is determined to the earth in the path of least resistance, with the greatest velocity. We cannot, therefore, imagine that the electrical agency will leave a good, capacious conductor immediately in its line of action, and in which the resistance is a *minimum*, to move in a closed conducting circuit, out of the line, in which the discharge is *minimum*. But we must admit that an iron wire, while it is not to be supposed that a small mass of bad conducting matter, such as a ring of glass, could arrest such a terrible agency in its onward course. An agency which has traveled through trees, split solid rocks, and broken down houses, must, in my opinion, be arrested by an insignificant piece of glass—*yeolanda* Britannica. VIII Edition, page 69.

## CHALLENGE.

Five years ago the proprietors offered a challenge of one thousand dollars which has been repeated yearly in the Chicago Tribune and other leading papers. The man who would produce a rod combining so many excellencies as the Copper Scroll. Proprietors of other rods are respectively informed that said challenge is still standing, and the money ready to be deposited as soon as they are ready to take their rods before any competent committee of scientific men, and have their merits tested with those of the "Challenge Rod."

P. E. BUNT. R. M. KELLY.

HUNT & KELLY, Agents

for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts, T. S. Hanks, Trading Agent, R. H. Robbins, a traveling Agent.

Specimens may be seen at the hardware store of John T. Miller, 22 West Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Reliable agents wanted in every county.

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## CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

We offer choice Penna grown seed of the most popular kinds. Red, White, wheats, also of the best recently imported varieties. Descriptive circular mailed to applicants.

EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., Nurserman and Seedmen, York Penn.

no 11v2-3m.

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

## COPPER SCROLL

## LIGHTNING ROD!

HALL'S PATENT.

H. W. DESHLER & Co.,

Sole Proprietors for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama.

Office, 229 West Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

## TESTIMONIALS.

HALL'S PATENT COPPER SCROLL LIGHTNING ROD.—The attention of the public is called to the following home testimonial to the superiority of Hall's Patent Copper Scroll Lightning Rod, which is fully described in an advertisement in another column.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18th, 1868.

Messrs. DESHLER & Co.—

GENTS.—On reflecting upon the peculiarities of Hall's Patent Lightning Rod, I am convinced it is the best I have seen in use, and for the following reasons:

It is made of copper, which is the best conductor of electricity of all the metals except silver. According to the celebrated French Electrician, Béquere, copper and iron in rods or wires of the same size, conduct in the proportions of 100 for the former and a little less than 16 for the latter; so that the conducting power of the copper is more than six times greater than that of the iron. The English Electrician Saml. Harris, found copper to conduct electricity five times greater and better than iron; and more recent observations make the ratio to be as 100 for the copper to 13 for the iron. All philosophers agree that the copper is a much more rapid conductor than iron, in about the proportion above stated. Copper is therefore greatly preferable for the lightning rod, the office of which is to open the easiest, and quickest passway for the electricity between the atmosphere and the conducting surface of the earth. This metal is preferable to iron also because it does not rust as rapidly as iron does, and the mode adopted by you of attaching the copper rod to the building with zinc strips, will effectually prevent the slight oxidation, which the copper might undergo, if not thus protected. The zinc and copper thus attached, form a galvanic pair, of which the copper rod is the negative element; it is thus not only preserved from oxidation, but the negative condition of the point may aid its action on the positive electricity of the atmosphere. The practical objection to the copper rod has been the high price of the metal; but this objection is obviated by you, by making the copper into the form of a tube. Since it has been fully demonstrated that it is only the surface of the conductor which acts, and you have given to your rods a surface large enough for the protection of any building, and larger than is generally given to lightning rods. You have thus solved the problem of combining the greatest economy with the highest degree of efficiency. I verily prefer your rod to any that I have hitherto examined.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT PETER.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, IN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. DESHLER:—If you should prefer to add that I have ordered a rod, to be erected by you, to my house in this county, you may so state in a brief note to my certificate.

The house is of two stories; the lower story about twelve feet, the upper story about ten feet. I should need two points, &c.

Respectfully, ROBERT PETER.

LINCOLN, Ky., July 27, 1868.

R. M. KELLY, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having carefully read Dr. Peter's commendation of Hall's Patent Lightning Rod, and having myself examined its construction, and had the views of the inventor explained to me, I have no hesitation in endorsing all that Dr. Peter says of it.

Believing it has the merits claimed for it, I am moved by feelings of humanity to urge its universal adoption, as the best human security against casualties from lightning. It is certainly the best lightning rod I have ever examined.

Respectfully Yours,

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